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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/003,682	11/02/2001	Gunter Hommel	WEM-05401	2591
26339	7590	05/30/2006	EXAMINER	
MUIRHEAD AND SATURNELLI, LLC 200 FRIBERG PARKWAY, SUITE 1001 WESTBOROUGH, MA 01581			KENNEDY, JOSHUA T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3679	

DATE MAILED: 05/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/003,682	HOMMEL, GUNTER	
	Examiner Joshua T. Kennedy	Art Unit 3679	<i>JK</i>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 June 2005.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 30 June 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Drawings*

The drawings were received on 6/30/2005. These drawings are acceptable.

Claims 1-39 have been examined.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 -39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Knohl (US 5,244,325) in view of Wenger (US 3,812,756) and Acres (US 3,221,794).

As to Claim 1. Knohl shows and discloses a device that attaches a first component (21) to a second component (22), comprising:

    a sleeve (36) positioned in the first component (21) and being axially fixed in the first component (21); and  
    a bolt (35) positioned in the sleeve (36), and having a threaded front end (45) that projects outwardly from the sleeve (36) for screwing into a mating thread (23) of the

second component (22), and which is screwed into the sleeve (36) with a slight radial play and held supported against axial forces,

wherein the bolt (35) has a spring lock washer (55) therearound (see generally figures 2-6, 9 and 10; columns 1-4),

wherein a rear end of the sleeve includes a lead-in cone (60) and, at a rear end of the sleeve (36) in the direction of introduction of the bolt (35), the sleeve (36) includes a collar (49) that projects radially outward, and an end section (50) at a front end of the sleeve (36) having a reduced wall thickness that can be flanged outward (reduced wall thickness as a result of bend deductions inherent in the bent portion; see figures 5-6).

Knohl lacks disclosure that the bolt (35) has a recess in its axial section accommodated in the sleeve and a spring lock washer located in the recess, whereby as the bolt is axially introduced into the sleeve, the spring lock washer is pressed radially by this sleeve into the recess and engages radially behind an inner shoulder of the sleeve for axial support and wherein the recess of the bolt includes a rear deep section (21) and a flat section (22) for the spring lock washer that co-acts with said lead in cone during introduction of the bolt into the sleeve and co-acts with the inner shoulder of the sleeve during detachment. The Examiner notes that the lines 10-12 of claim 1 recite product-by- process limitations. Importantly, the claim is not limited to the manipulations of the recited steps, only the structure implied by the steps. See MPEP 2113.

Wenger, however, teaches a device having a bolt (10) having a recess (20) and a spring lock washer (21) located in the recess (20), whereby as the bolt is axially

introduced into a member (32), the spring lock washer is pressed radially by this member (32) into the recess and engages radially behind an inner shoulder of the member for axial support in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted (see figures 3a,3b, 10, 11,13-15,17 and 19-21, and especially figure 5; see also column 1 lines 13-22; column 2 lines 10-62; column 4 line 38 - column 5 line 47; column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7; column 8 lines 48-67; column 9 lines 28-30; column 9 line 59 - column 10 line 24; column 11 lines 33-44).

Likewise, Acres teaches a device having a bolt (10) having a recess (20) and a spring lock washer (26) located in the recess (20), whereby as the bolt is axially introduced into a member (42), the spring lock washer (26) is pressed radially by this member (42) into the recess (20) and engages radially behind an inner shoulder (40) of the member (42) and wherein the recess of the bolt includes a rear deep section (21) and a flat section (22) for the spring lock washer that is capable of co-acting with said lead in cone during introduction of the bolt into the sleeve and co-acts with the inner shoulder (40) of the sleeve during detachment for axial support in order to "provide a captive fastener having a novel groove configuration for wholly or partially receiving a retaining ring" to easily and effectively secure together two components (see figures 1-5; columns 1-6, especially column 1 line 40 - column 2 line 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a bolt having a recess including a rear deep section and a flat section and a spring lock washer located in the recess, whereby as

the bolt is axially introduced into a member, the spring lock washer is pressed radially by this member into the recess and engages radially behind an inner shoulder of the member for axial support in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted as taught by both Wenger and Acres.

As to Claim 2. Wenger further teaches a device (see figures 3a, 3b, 10, 11, 13-15,17 and 19- 21, and especially figure 5) including a bolt (10) which has recess (20) including a rear deep section (b) in a direction of introduction of the bolt (10) and a front flat section (c) adjoining the rear deep section (b); a radial depth of the rear deep section corresponding to a radial material thickness of a spring lock washer (21), and a radial depth of the flat section (c) corresponding to approximately half of the radial material thickness of the spring lock washer (21) in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted (see also column 1 lines 13-22., column 2 lines 10-62; column 4 line 38 - column 5 line 47; column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7; column 8 lines 48-67; column 9 lines 28-30; column 9 line 59 - column 10 line 24; column 11 lines 33-44).

Similarly, Acres teaches a device including a bolt (10) which has recess (20) including a radial depth of the rear deep section (21) corresponding to a radial material thickness of a spring lock washer (26), and a radial depth of the flat section (22) corresponding to approximately half of the radial material thickness of the spring lock

washer (26) in order to "provide a captive fastener having a novel groove configuration for wholly or partially receiving a retaining ring" to easily and effectively secure together two components (see figures 1-5; columns 1-6, especially column 1 line 40 - column 2 line 32).

As to Claims 3 and 10. Wenger further teaches the recess (20) including a stop shoulder a formed on the rear end in the direction of introduction of the bolt (10) and a support shoulder (see figure 5) formed on a front end (T), the stop shoulder (a) and the support shoulder each being located in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the bolt (10).

Acres also teaches the recess (20) includes a stop shoulder (13) formed on a rear end in the direction of introduction of the bolt (10) and a support shoulder (24) formed on a front end, the stop shoulder (23) and the support shoulder (24) each being located in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the bolt (see figure 1).

As to Claims 4 and 11. Knohl further shows the sleeve (36) having a rear first section (49) in the direction of introduction of the bolt (35) and an adjoining front second section 48; an inner diameter (60) of the first section (49) substantially coinciding with an outer diameter of the bolt (35); an inner diameter of the second section (48) being expanded relative to the inner diameter of the first section (49), and an inner shoulder (60; bottom) of the sleeve (36) is formed by a transition from the first section (49) to the second section (48; see figure 6).

As to Claims 6 and 13. Knohl specifically shows that the member into which the bolt is inserted may be a sleeve (36). Wenger additionally teaches the bolt (10) has a rear first shank section (S) in the direction of introduction that includes an outer diameter coinciding with the inner diameter of a first section of the member (32) into which it is inserted, and a front second shank section (T) that is separated from the first shank section (S) by the recess (20) having an outer diameter that is reduced relative to the outer diameter of the first shank section (S) to aid in assembly (see figure 5).

As to Claims 9 and 16. Knohl further shows and discloses that the spring lock washer (55) includes an axial slot (see column 3 line 61 - column 4 line 6) and that the member into which the bolt (35) is inserted is a sleeve (36). Each of Wenger and Acres, respectively, teach that the spring lock washer (21 or 6, respectively) includes an axial slot (see figure 2 in both references), and that an outer diameter of the spring lock washer (21 or 6) in an unstressed state is equal to an inner diameter of a second section (38) of the member into which the bolt (10) is inserted, and a material thickness of the spring lock washer (21 or 6) and a width of the slot being dimensioned to compress the spring lock washer (21 or 6) to an outer diameter which is smaller than an inner diameter of a first section (32a or 36) of the member into which the bolt (10) is inserted.

As to Claim 17. Knohl shows and discloses an attachment device, comprising a substantially cylindrical sleeve (36) having a hollow interior portion with a first interior

section (49), an adjacent second interior section (48), and an inner shoulder (60); an elongated bolt (35) that fits in the sleeve (36) an elastic member (55) disposed on the bolt (35; see generally figures 2-6, 9 and 10; columns 1-4).

wherein a rear end of the sleeve includes a lead-in cone (60) and, at a rear end of the sleeve (36) in the direction of introduction of the bolt (35), the sleeve (36) includes a collar (49) that projects radially outward, and an end section (50) at a front end of the sleeve (36) having a reduced wall thickness that can be flanged outward (reduced wall thickness as a result of bend deductions inherent in the bent portion; see figures 5-6).

Knohl lacks disclosure of a recess formed on a portion of the bolt; and the elastic member disposed in the recess, wherein the elastic member radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt being disposed in the first interior section and wherein the elastic member radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member to engage the inner shoulder in response to the bolt being disposed in the second interior section and wherein the recess of the bolt includes a rear deep section (21) and a flat section (22) for the spring lock washer that co-acts with said lead in cone during introduction of the bolt into the sleeve and co-acts with the inner shoulder of the sleeve during detachment.

Wenger, however, teaches a device having a bolt (10) having a recess (20) formed on a portion thereof; an elastic member (21) disposed in the recess (20), wherein the elastic member (21) radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt (10) being disposed in the first interior section (32a) and wherein the elastic member (21) radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member (21) to engage a

shoulder in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted (see figures 3a,3b, 10,11,13-15,17 and 19-21, and especially figure 5; see also column 1 lines 13-22; column 2 lines 10-62; column 4 line 38 - column 5 line 47; column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7; column 8 lines 48-67; column 9 lines 28-30; column 9 line 59 - column 10 line 24; column 11 lines 33-44).

Likewise, Acres teaches a device having a bolt (10) having a recess (20) formed in a portion thereof and an elastic member (26) disposed in the recess (20), wherein the elastic member (26) radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt (10) being disposed in the first interior section (36) and wherein the elastic member (26) radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member (26) to engage the inner shoulder (40) in response to the bolt (10) being disposed in the second interior section (38) and wherein the recess of the bolt includes a rear deep section (21) and a flat section (22) for the spring lock washer that co-acts with said lead in cone during introduction of the bolt into the sleeve and co-acts with the inner shoulder of the sleeve during detachment. in order to "provide a captive fastener having a novel groove configuration for wholly or partially receiving a retaining ring" to easily and effectively secure together two components (see figures 1-5; columns 1-6, especially column 1 line 40 - column 2 line 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a recess including a rear deep section and a flat section formed on a portion of the bolt; and the elastic member disposed in the

recess, wherein the elastic member radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt being disposed in the first interior section and wherein the elastic member radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member to engage the inner shoulder in response to the bolt being disposed in the second interior section in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted as taught by both Wenger and Acres.

As to Claim 18. Acres further teaches the inner shoulder (40) being formed at a transition between the first interior section (36) and the adjacent second interior section (38).

As to Claim 19. Knohl further shows the collar (49) conformingly contacting a first component (21; see figures 2 and 3).

As to Claim 20. Knohl further shows a portion (49) of the sleeve (36) securely engaging a portion of a first component (21; see figures 2 and 3).

As to Claim 21. Knohl further shows the portion (49) of the sleeve (36) is constructed and arranged to expand outward in a radial direction to engage the first component (21).

As to Claims 22 and 23. Knohl shows the first interior section (60) has a first interior diameter and the second interior section (48) has a second interior diameter (see figures 5, 6, 9, 10).

Acres also teaches the first interior section (36) has a first interior diameter and the second interior section (38) has a second interior diameter. Both Knohl and Acres further shows the first interior diameter being smaller than the second interior diameter.

As to Claim 24. Knohl further shows the sleeve (36) further includes a third portion (50) having a third interior diameter greater than the second portion (48), the third portion being adjacent to the second portion (see figures 5, 6, 9, 10).

As to Claim 25. Knohl further shows the third portion (50) extends into at least a portion of the first component (21; see figures 2 and 3).

As to Claim 26. Knohl further shows and discloses the third portion (50) is constructed and arranged to expand radially outward to securely attach the sleeve (36) to the first component (21; see figures 2 and 3).

As to Claim 27. Wenger further teaches the bolt (10) includes a stop shoulder (a) and wherein the inner shoulder (end of 32) cooperates with the stop shoulder (40) to apply approximately equal and oppositely directed forces on the elastic member (21) to retain the bolt at a predetermined position (see figures 3a and 3b).

Acres further teaches the bolt (10) includes a stop shoulder (24) and wherein the inner shoulder (40) cooperates with the stop shoulder (24) to apply approximately equal and oppositely directed forces on the elastic member (26) to retain the bolt (10) at a predetermined position (see figures 1-5).

As to Claim 28. Wenger further teaches the recess (20) includes a rear deep section (b) formed adjacent to the stop shoulder (a) and a conically expanding section (c) that tapers outwardly from the rear deep section (b) to substantially match an outer diameter of an intermediate section of the bolt (10; see figures 3a,3b,10, 11 ,13-15,17 and 19-21).

As to Claim 29. Knohl further shows the bolt (35) further includes an engagement head (42) formed on an end thereof.

As to Claims 30 and 31. Knohl further shows the bolt (35) including a threaded engagement member (45) formed at all end thereof that releasably engages a first component (21) coupled to a second component (22) by the bolt (35; see figures 2 and 3).

As to Claim 32. Knohl further shows the elastic member (55) being a spring steel split ring (see column 3 line 61 - column 4 line 7).

As to Claim 35. Knohl shows and discloses an attachment device, comprising an elongated bolt (35); means for accepting the elongated bolt (36); an elastic member (55) disposed on the bolt; means (42,45) for retaining the elastic member (55) formed on the bolt; means (60) for engaging the elastic member (55),

wherein a rear end of the means for accepting the elongated bolt (36) includes a lead-in cone (60) and, at a rear end of the means for accepting the elongated bolt (36) in the direction of introduction of the bolt (35), the means for accepting the elongated bolt (36) includes a collar (49) that projects radially outward, and an end section (50) at a front end of the means for accepting the elongated bolt (36) having a reduced wall thickness that can be flanged outward (reduced wall thickness as a result of bend deductions inherent in the bent portion; see figures 5-6).

Knohl lacks explicit disclosure of the elastic member (55) radially compressing inwardly in response to the bolt being disposed in a first interior section of the means (36) for accepting the bolt (35), wherein the elastic member radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member to engage the inner shoulder in response to the bolt being disposed in a second interior section of the means 36 for accepting the bolt 35, and wherein the recess of the bolt includes a rear deep section (21) and a flat section (22) for the spring lock washer that co-acts with said lead in cone during introduction of the bolt into the means for accepting the elongated bolt and co-acts with the inner shoulder of the means for accepting the elongated bolt during detachment.

Wenger, however, teaches a device having a bolt 10 having a recess 20 formed on a portion thereof; an elastic member 21 disposed in the recess 20, wherein the

elastic member 21 radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt 10 being disposed in the first interior section 32a and wherein the elastic member 21 radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member 21 to engage a shoulder in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted (see figures 3a, 3b, 10, 11, 13-15, 17 and 19-21, and especially figure 5); see also column 1 lines 13-22; column 2 lines 10-62; column 4 line 38 - column 5 line 47; column 6 line 65 - column 7 line 7; column 8 lines 48-67; column 9 lines 28-30; column 9 line 59 - column 10 line 24; column 11 lines 33-44).

Likewise, Acres teaches a device having a bolt (10) having a recess (20) formed in a portion thereof and an elastic member (26) disposed in the recess (20), wherein the elastic member (26) radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt (10) being disposed in the first interior section (36) and wherein the elastic member (26) radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member (26) to engage the inner shoulder (40) in response to the bolt (10) being disposed in the second interior section (38), and wherein the recess of the bolt includes a rear deep section (21) and a flat section (22) for the spring lock washer that co-acts with said lead in cone during introduction of the bolt into the means for accepting the elongated bolt and co-acts with the inner shoulder of the means for accepting the elongated bolt during detachment in order to "provide a captive fastener having a novel groove configuration for wholly or partially receiving a retaining ring" to easily and effectively secure together two

components (see figures 1-5; columns 1-6, especially column 1 line 40 - column 2 line 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a recess formed on a portion of the bolt; and the elastic member disposed in the recess, wherein the elastic member radially compresses inwardly in response to the bolt being disposed in the first interior section and wherein the elastic member radially decompresses outwardly to enable the elastic member to engage the inner shoulder in response to the bolt being disposed in the second interior section in order to allow a bolt with a locking means thereon to pass into a workpiece, such locking means being automatically operative once the bolt is fully inserted as taught by both Wenger and Acres.

As to Claim 36. Knohl shows that the means (60) for engaging the elastic member (55) being formed at a transition between the first interior section (49) and the second interior section (48).

Likewise, Acres teaches means (40) for engaging the elastic member (26) is formed at a transition between the first interior section (36) and the second interior section (38).

As to Claim 37. Knohl further shows the means (36) for accepting the bolt (35) further including means (49 or 50) for being securely engaged to a portion of a first component (21).

As to Claim 38. Knohl further shows the bolt (35) including means (45) for releasably engaging a second component (22; see figures 2-3).

As to Claims 7, 14, 33, 39. Knohl further includes the means (36) for accepting the bolt (35) being a deep drawn part. The Examiner notes that the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself.

As to Claims 8, 15, 34. Knohl further shows the sleeve (36), the bolt (35) and the spring lock washer (55) being made of steel.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 6/30/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

As to Claims 1, 17, and 35, Applicant argues:

*"Specifically, the bolt disclosed by Knohl does not have a recess so that the bolt cannot be introduced together with the lock washer into the sleeve. Further, the sleeve has no reduced wall thickness at its front end to be flanged outward."*

Examiner respectfully disagrees as to Claims 1, 17, and 35. It is emphasized once again that it is the patentability of the product, and not recited process steps, that is to be determined in product-by-process claims irrespective of whether or not only process

has been recited. Accordingly, it is of little consequence how the bolt and lock washer are introduced into the sleeve when they are all present. See MPEP § 2113. Also, as advanced above, it is Acres that teaches the bolt having a recess which is introduced with the lock washer into the sleeve and that reduced wall thickness as a result of bend deductions inherent in the bent portion (see figures 5-6).

***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to captive fasteners:

U.S. Patent 6,309,157 to Amann et al. (see figure 4a); U.S. Patent 6,309,156 to Schneider (see figure 1a); U.S. Patent 5,630,611 to Goss et al. (see figures 3-8 - in sequence); U.S. Patent 5,489,177 to Schmidt, Jr.; U.S. Patent 4,975,008 to Wagner; U.S. Patent 3,080,184 to Hays; and 6,238,127 to Jhmura et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua T. Kennedy whose telephone number is (571) 272-8297. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7am - 3:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on (571) 272-7087. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



JTK  
5/23/2006



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